

# The Carbon Chronicle

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ACME, ALBERTA, THURSDAY

SEPTEMBER 25th, 1958

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A lovely community shower was held Tuesday evening in the Scout Hall in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Martin. The evening was spent in musical numbers, and as usual Reg. Trepanier was the star of the show (nice going Reg.). The guests of honor were escorted to their seats by the hostesses accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Ed Martin of Carstairs, parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. Christ Martin, grandparents of the groom. The presentation was then made by Leo Trepanier on behalf of the community

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—two lovely chairs, floor lamp, electric clock, blankets. A beautiful lunch was then served by the hostesses and the evening closed in the usual manner. M. C. was Leo Trepanier.

Mrs. Mary Milligan of Edmonton is visiting at the home of her daughter and son-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Dale Foxon

Please note the change in date of the Cribbage Tournament—Oct. 17th owing to the sale on Tuesday the 15. Please phone your entries in to 70, 64 or 804.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Nash have recently purchased the Rockyford Hotel and took over ownership on Monday Sept. 22 with a grand opening in the evening when Mr. and Mrs. Nash played host to their many friends. The hotel will be under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Art Scott of Calgary. We wish them every success.

We had another break-in similar to last fall at this time on Sunday night or the early hours of Monday morning. Irvin McCracken was again hard hit with a loss of around \$400 in guns, shells, radios, etc. Also there was an attempt to get in the Diede Service Station but this failed with no loss recorded. Police are working on the case.

One of our old timers, Mrs. E. Maxwell, celebrated her 84 birthday Monday. Mrs. Maxwell does her own housework, church work and comes down town occasionally. Several ladies surprised her with a birth-

day tea at the home of her daughter Mrs. Leon Coates assisted by Mrs. Muriel Hay. The guest of honor was presented with a lovely gift on behalf of the ladies present. Congratulations Mrs. Maxwell.

Mrs. W. Poole has returned home recently after spending several months at the west coast. While away Mrs. Poole's mother had her 92nd birthday. What a grand age and she still sews and embroiders.

Helen Hoivik left Saturday for Edmonton where she will enter the University to start a five year term. We wish you every success Helen.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jerome and family and Mr. and Mrs. E. Wiffen were weekend visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Graham.

Mr. Hugh Isaac, Mrs. S. Cadman, Mrs. Mary Levins were visitors to Banff, Calgary and Bowden a few days this past week.

H.S.A. officers for the '58-59 term are:  
President.....Russell Snell  
Vice-Pres.....Mrs. J. Roberts  
Secretary.....Mrs. M. Ponech  
Treasurer.....Art Buyer  
Lunch Convenor Alvina Harsch

## GAMBLE NEWS

A family reunion was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Metzger on Sunday. Among those present were Alice's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Uffelman and sister Dianne of Calgary. Mr. and Mrs. C. Grabinsky of Calgary and Mr. and Mrs. Eddy Grabinsky of Beiseker.

Visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Snell were Doris' parents Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson of Scotfield and her sisters and families Mr. and Mrs. K. Francis and Mr. and Mrs. D. Hunter of Craigmyle.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Berreth visited at the A. Metzger home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon visited at the home of Mrs. Gordon's parents at Cluny Sunday.

Mr. Heath Gordon accompanied by his father Mr. Fred Gordon motored to Regina this week. Mrs. Gordon remained in Calgary and visited with

relatives and friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Anderson left Monday for Amherst, Nova Scotia where they will stay a month before leaving to spend the winter in Long Beach, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Homeniuk visited at the A. Metzger home this week.

A farewell party for Mr. and Mrs. R. Garrett in the Scout Hall in Carbonon Oct. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Garrett are

holding their auction sale on Oct. 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie of Drumheller visited at the McIntosh home on Sunday.

A Liberal meeting has been called for Wednesday Oct. 8th, 1958 at Crossfield Community Hall at 2 p.m. for the election of delegates to the leadership convention at Edmonton Oct. 31st and Nov. 1st. There will be several guest speakers.

The Hon. Lester B. Pearson will be stopping at the Curtis Clark farm 1/4 mile north of Carstairs (on the old highway)

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THE R.C. CROWFOOT INDIAN Residential School at Cluny, Alta., invites applications for teaching in Junior High Grades and Kindergarten. Single ladies preferred. Good salaries and accommodations. p15

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**BEAR SHOOT:** Leonard Singleton, of Pueblo, Colorado enthusiastically regards northern Saskatchewan's La Ronge area as "tops" for hunting and sportfishing—and with good reason. On the evening of August 18, while holidaying at Houghton's Camp, at La Ronge, he shot a 400-pound bear. The day before, he had landed a 17-pound northern pike. The picture above shows Mr. Singleton, with his daughter Anna and son Nick, admiring the bear. His wife Nadine and baby son, Greg, also accompanied him to La Ronge. This is the Singleton's first trip to Canada.

## It's not enough to be sober

However true, the hackneyed cliché "If you drink, don't drive; if you drive, don't drink" is far from being the last word in highway safety. The Canadian Highway Safety Conference has warned, "To be sober doesn't mean you're safe"

There's virtue in sobriety at the wheel of a car," said W. Arch Bryce, general manager of the Conference, "in that you can make the most of the wits and co-ordination you possess. But if you misuse those faculties and neglect your senses, you can be a worse driver than a sodden drunk. Don't pride yourself on having

had nothing to drink before you set out on the highway, then proceed to menace your own life and the lives of all other people in the vicinity by ignoring the measures of safety that should be inherent in every motorist."

The Conference, calling attention to the steadily growing number of vehicles on Canada's streets and roads, stresses the vital need for every motorist to take his driving seriously. "Driving is no longer the pleasure it was only a few years ago. It's a serious business where frivolous, silly and ignorant driving can result in serious economic loss, painful injury or death," warns Mr. Bryce.

## Makes bid for wheat crown

Albert Kessel, owner of Vimy Ridge farm, south of Biggar, is making a bid for the world championships at the Royal Winter fair in Toronto. The wheat, which Mr. Kessel brought into the office this week, is the drought-resistant variety, Lake, developed by the Scott Experimental Farm. Mr. Kessel's various plots were inspected recently and the inspector's report shows that the 75 acres could yield 3,000 bushels. A plot of third generation Lake wheat was estimated at a possible 1,200 bushels from a 30 acre plot. A sample of flax from a three-fifths of an acre plot estimated yield is 700 pounds.—The Eagle, Rosetown, Sask.

## SENIORS IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Older people today are receiving more attention and their life expectancy is longer. In many areas, efforts are being made by churches, service clubs and individuals to provide facilities for senior citizens to meet for handicrafts, hobbies and social activities, to offset the loneliness of old age.

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To be happy and tranquil instead of nervous or for a good night's sleep, take Sedicin tablets according to directions.  
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**PARK RECORD:** Henry Thorimbert of St. Louis is looking happy in the above photo—and well he might. He's holding the largest fish ever to come out of the waters of Prince Albert National Park. Mr. Thorimbert caught the huge 51 pound 10-ounce trout off Pease Point in Kingsmere lake. After a half hour battle with the king of the lake, Henry got it to the side of the boat but took the assistance of his wife and his father to get it into the boat. Park officials who weighed the catch said that the previous record had been a 41-pounder, caught in 1943.—Photo by G. A. McDonald, Kinistino.

## Woman's Way



MADELEINE LEVASON

## DOES WORK LEAD US?

There are not many idle women in Canada today and there probably never will be, no matter what new labor saving devices the future holds.

Quick-mix baking products, fresh frozen and canned foods and the miracles of automation may eventually reduce home chores to pushing buttons or opening packages, but the chances of idleness don't look promising. It hasn't worked that way so far.

When we are told that there are more women "working" today than ever before, we should remember that women have always worked. It is only their occupations that have changed.

Dr. Charlotte Whitton, former mayor of Ottawa, underlined this fact recently in a speech to an international women's meeting. She pointed out that women have followed work.

The industrial revolution sparked the change, she said. "Women's work which had always centred in the home, passed out into the factory and the shop. The weaving, sewing, preparation of major foods and their curing and preserving, became commercial operations."

"Women had to follow their work," she claimed, "because its money value had to be earned somehow, somewhere, to keep the home going." Dr. Whitton predicted the continuance of this pattern as "man's inventiveness and zest for money-making takes more and more activity out of the hands of the housewife."

As women gradually followed their work out into the community, they found they had to learn new skills, acquire new education to equip them for the new occupations. The current growth of automation is going to open more and more occupations to women, she said.

Today the number of married women who leave their homes to go out and earn money, is growing tremendously. The department of labor tells us that two in five of the working women in Canada are married. Many of these are the young women who continue their jobs after marriage in order to provide more quickly for the home and older women who return to work after their children have grown. There are also many who work to supplement their husbands incomes.

Smaller and more easily managed homes and labor-saving devices are said to have freed housewives for other jobs. In order to own the devices that do the tedious labor, of course, more money must be earned to pay for them. And so it goes.

The future possibilities of machines doing all the work while we take things easy then doesn't fit this pattern. Maybe there is a lot of truth in that tiresome old saw—"Women's work is never done."

## Now Many Wear FALSE TEETH With More Comfort

**FASTEETH**, a pleasant alkaline (non-acid) powder, holds false teeth more firmly. To eat and talk in more comfort, just sprinkle a little FASTEETH on your plates. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTEETH at any drug counter.

## Sweet touch for afternoon tea BRAZIL NUT COOKIE SLICES

Sift together twice  
1 3/4 c. once-sifted all-purpose flour  
or 2 1/4 c. once-sifted pastry flour  
1 1/2 tsp. Magic Baking Powder  
1/4 tsp. baking soda  
1/2 tsp. salt  
1/4 tsp. ground mace  
Cream  
1/2 c. butter or margarine



Gradually blend in  
1/2 c. granulated sugar  
3/4 c. lightly-packed brown sugar  
1 tsp. grated orange rind  
Beat in 1 egg

Stir in  
1 tsp. vanilla  
3/4 c. finely-chopped Brazil nuts  
Add dry ingredients, 1/4 at a time, mixing in well. Shape into 2 rolls, 2" in diameter. Wrap closely. Chill deeply. Cut into 1/4" slices. Arrange well apart, on ungreased cookie sheets.



Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 8 mins. Yield: 5 to 6 dozen.  
For finest baking results, use only the best: Magic Baking Powder!





# IMPROVE YOUR LAYING HOUSE FOR BETTER POULTRY PROFITS

J. A. PECK

If you want more poultry profits consider improving your laying house. Hens protected from severe temperature changes, both winter and summer, will pay the extra cost of improved housing. Indoor temperature should be kept from 45 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Temperatures below 35 degrees Fahrenheit and above 75 degrees Fahrenheit should be avoided. Sudden temperature changes can cause a drop in production. Chilled or overheated birds do not eat enough and will stop laying. A well insulated, carefully ventilated house eliminates these hazards.

Health of the birds and egg quality are much improved in a well planned and well built house. Similarly, with proper insulation and ventilation, deep litter is practical, which reduces costs and labor. Provision may be necessary for some artificial heat during extreme cold weather if it is desired to keep the building dry and warm.

A poultry house is a major investment, running probably from \$5.00 to \$7.00 or more a bird, depending on the equipment installed. However, do not skimp on materials. For example, insulating properly as compared to not insulating properly will pay big dividends in the long run.

## PRINCIPLES OF GOOD POULTRY HOUSING

### Location—

The poultry house should be located on a well-drained site. A house sheltered from winter winds and summer sun would be desirable.

### Size—

The size of the house should fit the size of the flock to be housed. Be sure to build it large enough. For conventional housing usually 3½ sq. ft. per bird is required. Where cage housing is to be used, 1½ to 2½ sq. ft. per bird will be required. The cost of housing each bird is low compared to the cost of labor and feed per bird.

### Shape—

Construction costs of a house decreases as it approaches a square shape. There is less foundation and wall in it than in a long house with the same floor space. For an example take two buildings each with a seven foot ceiling—A measures 30'x30' and B 15' by 60'.

A	B
Floor area—	900 sq. ft. 900 sq. ft.
Wall area—	120 sq. ft. 150 sq. ft.
Wall length—	840 sq. ft. 1,050 sq. ft.

On smaller sized units it is more practical to build square. The construction and labor costs will be lowered and, in addition, the house should allow more comfort, especially in winter. There will be less heat loss because of the smaller wall area.

### Floor—

Concrete makes the best floor for a laying house. The four-inch thickness over a six to ten-inch layer of gravel is good. A strip of insulation should be placed between the edges of the concrete slab and the foundation to slow heat loss through the floor. The floor should be sloped ¼ inch per foot toward the floor drains.

### Insulated Wall—

The secret of a dry laying house is having adequate insulation with proper ventilation. If the house is insulated properly the heat generated by the birds can be conserved.

A well-insulated wall consists of four main parts. From the outside they are:

- (1) Outer wall.
- (2) Insulation.
- (3) Vapor barrier.
- (4) Inside wall.

The outer wall can consist of siding and building paper to make it wind proof. The insulation, bat or fill types should be installed dry and kept dry or its value will be decreased. Bats should be at least two inches in thickness. Because of air currents in the wall cavity of a double wall the so-called "dead air space" is not as good an insulation as once was thought.

A vapor barrier should be installed on the inside or warm side of an insulated wall to keep the insulation dry. Otherwise, moisture in the air will tend to penetrate the insulation and cut down on its

efficiency. In some cases it may rot the insulation.

The inner wall cover will protect the vapor barrier and add to the insulation value of the wall.

The ceiling should also have a vapor barrier between the ceiling boards and joists. The fill insulation is then placed on top. This might be from six inches of fine materials or up to three feet of coarse straw. If moisture or frost collects on the ceiling, more insulation is required. Ventilation of the attic with louvers is important for summer comfort.

### Windows—

Too many large windows, especially to the south, let in too much sun during the day. At night, these windows let out heat generated by the birds. This causes houses to be too warm in the day and too cool at night. Window area should be four to five percent of the floor area. Many newer poultry buildings have no windows and use electric lights with automatic controls to give a 14-hour day. Looking at costs, the building is cheaper, eliminating windows and casings. Also, it reduces labor in construction, and the larger heat loss through windows is reduced, resulting in a more comfortable house. The cost for lighting is not excessive.

### Ventilation—

Air movement through the house is essential in keeping the house dry and birds comfortable. This may be accomplished by the use of gravity or mechanical devices. There is definite limits to the amount of ventilation that can be provided in cold weather when animals are the only source of heat. Heat produced by the animals must be balanced a loss through the walls, windows and ceilings of the poultry house as well as warm the ventilating air. During cold weather there will not likely be sufficient heat from the animals to keep the building both warm and dry. Insulating the walls and ceiling and providing storm windows and doors will be of assistance, for less heat will be lost through the building surfaces, leaving more for the ventilating air. Keeping the building well stocked will also make it possible to keep it dry in cold weather; because there will then be less area of exposed wall surface per bird through which heat is lost.

**Gravity Ventilation—**If gravity is used, there must be a difference between inside and outside temperature to produce air movement. The difference is much greater in colder weather and so there is a tendency for more air movement in the winter. This is actually the reverse of what is required in livestock buildings, or in cold weather only a small amount of ventilating air is required, whereas a large amount of air is required with outdoor temperatures somewhat warmer. This is true because the outside air has a larger capacity for carrying moisture brought in at low temperatures and warmed. Wind forces are not satisfactory for providing ventilation because there may be long periods with little or no wind and when the wind is blowing there may be sufficient leakage around doors and windows to make ventilation through a flue unnecessary. Therefore, flues must be designed to move the necessary quantity of air in mild weather and to function regardless of wind. Dampers can be used to reduce airflow in cold weather.

In constructing a gravity flue it should extend to the floor of the poultry house and extend at least two feet above the peak of the roof. A cross sectional area of two and a half square inches per bird should be allowed. A flue 16" by 16" is large enough for 100 birds or 24"x24" for 225 birds.

If properly constructed, a natural draft flue will provide adequate ventilation when the outside temperature is relatively low. However, the removal of air is gradually reduced as outside temperature rises. As weather conditions change it is necessary to continually regulate ventilation by adjusting the damper in the outlet flue. The outlet flue should be placed as near to the centre of the building as possible.

Another system is simply an eight inch slot across the front wall above the windows. It is controlled by a baffle board on a sliding drawer.

**Forced Air Ventilation—**To automatically control ventilation, electric fans operated by thermostatic switches can be used. Most commercial ventilating systems will ventilate poultry buildings adequately in winter if the building is insulated and properly constructed.

Forced ventilation has several advantages over gravitation. These can be summarized as follows:

- (1) Forced ventilation is positive. It will function regardless of temperature, wind direction and wind velocity.
- (2) Forced ventilation can be made automatic.
- (3) Forced ventilation on automatic control will not cause excessive ventilation and chilling of the poultry house in cold weather, and it will provide adequate ventilation when the weather is mild.
- (4) Expense of installing a forced air ventilation system is not much more than an adequate gravity flue system.

Disadvantages of forced air systems might include the possibility of power failures and the power cost. Unless the power breaks were of long duration they would have little effect on efficiency. Where the power is used for other utilities on the farm and is of sufficient quantity to obtain the lower rate the cost of ventilating a poultry house will be very small.

Fans which are used in poultry houses for ventilation purposes must be made of materials which are resistant to corrosion and should have totally enclosed thermally-protected motors. They should be equipped with back-draft shutters to prevent air entering the poultry house when the fan is not operating. The size of fan required will depend on the size and number of birds in the poultry house, but as a general rule, the fan should be selected to deliver approximately one cu. ft. per minute per pound of poultry.

The simplest type of fan ventilation consists of a single speed fan controlled by a switch. The one disadvantage of this system is that it is not automatic and, when it is turned off, there is no air movement in the building, and this leads to condensation on windows and walls. By adding an automatic temperature switch to this system it will be automatic as far as temperature is concerned but there will still be an undesirable feature of lack of air movement when the fan is off. This might be overcome by using two fans, one in continuous operation, one on thermostat control.

The use of the two-speed fan will also overcome this problem. It operates most of the time on low speed and is switched to high speed by the temperature switch.

Another system of ventilation which can be used is the single speed fan with the temperature operated damper. With this system the amount of air moved is controlled. For example, when the temperature of the house rises, the damper is opened and warm, moist air is exhausted from the building.

**Intake Vents—**Poultry houses which are well built will require inlets of some type to allow fresh air to enter the building. This may not be necessary in older buildings but it is surprising how tight a building can be when the lumber is swelled with frost and ice. There are a number of designs for inlets but most of the better ones bring the air in near the ceiling level and direct it upwards so that the cool, fresh air has an opportunity to mix with the air in the poultry house before it falls to the floor. These fresh air inlets should be at least 15 ft. from the fan and should be well spaced around the outside wall of the building.

Regarding the size of intakes, 60 sq. inches cross-section is the maximum. This would mean an intake of about 6" x 10". In Saskatchewan, perhaps 48 sq. inches would be better. If the large size is used, plan to have one intake for each 250 sq. ft. of floor area. If the smaller size, one intake for each 200 sq. ft. of floor area. Some means ought to be provided for partially closing the intakes in very cold weather.

The thermostat should be located where it will indicate an average temperature. It is usual to place it fairly high up, in the centre of the building, where it



**A WELL-DESIGNED POULTRY HOUSE**—The hammer mill blows the poultry feed into the loft. From the loft the feed flows down into the self feeder. This saves labor.

will also be safe from damage. It should be placed so that it is well removed from intakes, windows or doors which might cause drafts on the thermostat.

**Three-Way System—**A three-way system may be worthy of some reconsideration. The upper and lower damper can be closed so that the air is reasonably circulated in the building. If the lower damper is open and the upper one closed, the fan acts as an intake only, drawing fresh air from the outside. If the lower damper is closed and the upper open the unit acts as an exhaust only. With suitable adjustments of dampers some air can be recirculated while some fresh air is brought in and some exhausted. This unit should be placed on automatic operation with the thermostat.

In addition, there are propeller fan units now available which can be mounted in a wall with the outer enclosing frame work. The fan will turn 180 degrees and act as an exhaust or intake fan. This may have some possibilities in poultry house ventilation.

Power ventilation is not regarded as the whole solution to damp litter or chilly house problems. Care should be taken to keep the system in adjustment, and general conditions maintained in the house. Drafty house, poor insulation in walls and ceiling, leaky foundations, overcrowding or too few birds for the space, carelessness in keeping the windows and doors closed, and poor housekeeping in general can upset the good work of a power system.

## REMODELLING

The question often comes up whether it is better to remodel or build a new poultry house. An answer to this question requires much figuring.

In the first place, where is the house located? The direction a building faces need not be considered, since windows should be installed in all four walls if they are installed and, in many other cases, there are no windows.

How about the structure itself? It is worth remodeling? Here are some of the more common faults found in older poultry houses. If they can be economically and properly corrected the existing house will be almost as satisfactory as a new building. In this case, money can be saved by remodeling.

**1. House Too Small—**Regardless of the number of birds housed, a small house will not produce large profits. If the house is too small to accommodate the flock without crowding but is good structurally it can probably be enlarged economically.

**2. House Too Narrow—**(less than 18')—Long narrow houses are not economical because extra labor is required in caring for the flock. Narrow houses can be built larger and more nearly square by adding sections to front and sides. The cost will be less than the price of a separate structure.

The usual long narrow house has a shed roof and faces south. The size of this house can be increased and the shape made more nearly square by constructing an addition on the south side. The new part also can have a shed roof so that the building will have a gable roof after remodeling.

After the new part is added, remove the old south side. Then support the roof by several posts and a beam. If a truss is used no centre post will be needed.

If a concrete floor was installed in the older part it may be necessary to arrange equipment so waterers and drains are located in the new area. If this can be done,

the old concrete will not have to be torn out for drain and water lines. Insulate and ventilate the house as previously described.

**3. House Has Too Many Windows**—A house with too much glass very likely will have widely changing temperatures. Decrease the number of windows in these houses and distribute them evenly on all four sides. Use only enough glass to equal four or five percent of the floor area. Storm sashes will also aid in preventing moisture condensation on the glass.

**4. Floor and Foundation Unsatisfactory**—Dirt or wooden floors are unsatisfactory because they do not allow for sanitation and rat control. The foundation must support the building properly above ground level and must have rat and mice barriers. Consider putting in a concrete foundation and floors as outlined above.

**5. House Not Properly Insulated**—Single wall houses are not satisfactory in Saskatchewan conditions and should be insulated as described in earlier in this publication.

**6. House Not Properly Ventilated**—A ventilation system in a poultry house must provide fresh air to carry off excess moisture and maintain a regulated temperature within the house. The low cost slot ventilator is satisfactory. For automatic operation, mechanical systems are necessary.

## TYPES OF BUILDINGS TO REMODEL

**Semi-Monitor House—**The semi-monitor type poultry house is usually a cold, wet building for several reasons. The ceiling is high, point out some of the important the walls and roof are not insulated. This type of building can be remodelled by removing the low, south roof section and the upper windows. Lengthen the studs on the south side and extend rafters from the peak to the plate. Construct an insulated ceiling above head level. Distribute the remaining windows on all four walls so that the total glass area does not exceed four to five percent of the floor area.

If the roof is changed on this house you may want to widen the building so rafters and studs on both sides are the same length. A new foundation on one side will probably be worth the expense if floor and foundation are poor and need replacing. If the old concrete floor is in good shape and the foundation is good the little extra space gained in moving the south wall might not be justified.

**Low Roof House—**The ceiling can be constructed with cross ties as ceiling joists. To obtain enough head room you will need to nail the cross ties to rafters two or three feet above the plate. When the ceiling is insulated the space between the exposed rafters must also be insulated. After the vapor barrier and inside lining are installed over the exposed rafter area, insulation can be poured between the rafters from the area above the ceiling.

Do not use the slot ventilator below the plate, if it will be more than one foot below the ceiling. It may be installed in the end of the building—providing the building is less than 40' long. If the building is longer use a mechanical ventilation system or lengthen building studs to make space near the ceiling for the slot ventilator.

## SOUNDS REASONABLE

An individual can sue the U.S. federal government under certain conditions—providing he can get the government's permission.



# Canadian Weekly Features

## Veteran Canadian Rancher's Cattle Drive is Family Affair



Believed to be "the longest and toughest cattle drive in North America" is Pan Phillips' annual beef drive from Home Ranch 200 miles east to Quesnel. This is probably the most inaccessible ranch in Canada, surrounded by mountain ranges in which Phillips 20 years ago found wide grass meadows.

Pan Phillips has remained at Home Ranch, snuggled against the Algak Range, reached by a 60-mile wagon trail from Anahim Lake, the third such road Pan has swamped-out. Few have ever visited the ranch. When Phillips makes his annual trip out in July to the Anahim Lake Stampede to the south, and his annual cattle drive to Quesnel to the east, folks gaze on him as a legendary man from "back of beyond."

These are the only times that Phillips or his wife and three children leave their remote ranch. Either is a rugged trip to make, and life on the ranch is crowded and interesting the independent Phillips claim.

The ranch is a collection of log buildings, corrals, wide meadows and some 200 white-faced Herefords. Pan, blue-eyed, greying, and in his late forties, lives there with his wife, Betty, son Willie, 12, and daughter Diana 10, and Robert 6 months. Water is carried from a brook near the house. Life is primitive but pleasant.

Preparations for the cattle drive begin long in advance. of the cattle sale in Quesnel, usually held the last week in October. Phillips gets the information of the sale date by radio. Since the 200 miles can be covered at the cattle's own pace in 19 days at best, more time must be allowed in case of accidents or trouble on the trail, such as stampeding cattle. Usually Phillips allows himself four weeks. If cattle are hurried, each can lose as much as 100 pounds—a financial loss to the rancher.

The month of October can be beautiful in central B.C. but it can also be very cold, with ice over the rivers, and grass hidden by snow. Cattle move slowly, since they must pick up their food en route. If the weather is fine, flies come out in myriads to bite and perhaps stampede them into the bush. High winds cause trees to crash down, "spooking" the animals and barring the trail. Forest fires are a hazard to watch constantly. Heavy snows slow up a drive by burying the grass, or ice glazes over the grass, and makes the nightly tenting out highly uncomfortable.

The trail crosses brooks and swamps, fords rushing dangerous rivers, climbs a pass through mountains, where there's sure to be snow. The cattle are frightened when they reach a dirt road, and cars honk at them, or they may stampede at the thunder of their own hooves on a wooden bridge. "Holding grounds" are provided by the government so cattle may pasture overnight along the trail. And finally there's the bridge over the Fraser River, and the Quesnel cattle grounds just ahead with the cattle cars off on a railway siding.

### TOPSOIL

It takes nature from 500 to 1,000 years to make an inch of good topsoil, yet reckless plowing, overgrazing or uprooting of natural cover can destroy as much in a year.



The Phillips' ranch, surrounded by mountain ranges, is 60 miles from the nearest store or post office. Visitors are almost unknown but the family agrees that life out on the range is primitive but pleasant. The Phillips leave

home on only one other occasion during the year, an annual July expedition south to the Anahim Lake Stampede.



After a couple of days' layover at the abandoned Indian village of Kluskus, "Panhandle" starts his herd up again. He never hurries his cattle, allows extra time in case of accidents or stampeding.



While wife Betty prepares a hearty stew over a gas stove, Floyd enjoys a mug of hot coffee beside their camp-fire. Phillips has ranched in Texas and Wyoming, settled in Canada 20 years ago.



Every September Floyd "Panhandle" Phillips leaves his isolated ranch in central British Columbia on his annual cattle drive which will take him over mountains and swamps, across rivers and countless brooks, in all kinds of weather on the strenuous 200-mile trek eastwards to

Quesnel. It is believed to be the longest, toughest beef drive in North America. But Phillips and his family take the journey in stride for it is one of their rare opportunities to see something of the world beyond their ranch which has been called the most inaccessible in Canada.





**JUST AROUND THE CORNER:** An ardent skier, Leading Aircraftman Bob Kelly, Binscarth, Man., took his skis to the home of snow, RCAF Station Albert Bay in Canada's Arctic. Due to the 24-hour darkness during the winter months, Bob started his skiing season when others were finished, in April, when the 24-hour day and milder temperatures made conditions ideal. Nat. Defence Photo

## Princess Margaret's visit to Prince Albert farm

BY MAE HILTZ

Why did Princess Margaret visit the Skotheim farm? That is the question they ask first when people discover that you are close friends of Pete and Alvina Skotheim, the friendly Norwegian farm folk who sprung into the limelight since the Princess' visit to the Prince Albert area July 29-30.

The answer is that the Skotheims operate a typical Canadian farm. Their buildings are good, their grounds tidy and attractive; but aside from the air of prosperity the machine age has created there, it is Pete's fastidious pride in old fashioned mixed farming that earned him the official stamp of approval.

We had dinner with the Skotheims just a few days after the Princess' visit, and learned first hand the preliminaries involved before a Princess makes a "call."

The Skotheims were approached a month prior to the royal visit and informed that their farm had been selected for the regal tour.

"We didn't know what we were getting into then," laughed Alvina. "It seemed wonderful, but all so far away. Then everything started happening. They brought some paint out and told us what they wanted painted. Then the reporters began coming. I posed for every ordinary household task there is. They wanted me baking bread, washing dishes, the kids holding a baby pig. I've never had my picture taken so often in my life!"

Alvina touched a stack of newspaper clippings a foot high. "Total strangers have sent me many of these," she smiled. "I got hundreds of letters and postcards this month and telegrams from people I've never seen. They all send congratulations, it's been worse since the tour. People come by the carload to see her signature in the guest book, or see the farm. I don't know where it will end."

"The Princess' pictures are deceiving," continued our hostess. "She has always appeared rather

large to me, but she's tiny, even in spike heels. She was wearing a yellow dress and looked so fresh and chic. When she got out of the helicopter and into the car, my little girl was standing by, and she helped her into the seat first, then got in beside her."

I asked if they'd done any interior decorating in view of the great day. "The house was cleaned and waxed, but not painted," answered Alvina. "My house is usually presentable. I wasn't going to go that far."

One of the 10 Skotheim children, Arlene, who is a school-teacher, brought forth a gallon jug to display the label. It had contained distilled water sent from Regina for the Princess' tea, and was marked 'H.R.H. Princess Margaret'.

"It would have been too great a risk using well water," Arlene remarked understandingly.

By the time the purring helicopter landed in the pasture the Skotheims farm had become a legend. Throngs of cars and people lined the highway and the roped-off area leading into the yard. A brace of policemen and police aides kept the crowd in check.

While the royal party inspected the granaries, stock and stables the ambitious church W.A. sold picture postcards of the now famous farm, and serviettes commemorating the royal visit.

Eight dignitaries, including Prime Minister Diefenbaker had tea in the Skotheim parlour that day.

"I passed Norwegian dainties and tiny sandwiches explained Alvina. "I bought a new cup for the Princess." Mrs. Skotheim, who is a former school teacher, admitted: "I was nervous alright. I didn't know how I would talk to a Princess, but I needn't have worried. She asked an enormous amount of questions and seemed so interested in everything. Her secretary kept watching the time and hurrying her on. She seemed reluctant to go."

Pete, who had been silent up to now, broke in on the conver-

## Seven is lucky number in Manitoba oil fields

Oilmen, as well as gamblers, think seven is a lucky number.

Seven years ago, Manitoba first began producing oil. And in June of this year, 777 wells—an increase of seven over May—produced over half a million barrels of oil to push the cumulative total near the 22-million-barrel mark. This brought the total value of production to nearly \$53,000,000.

Hon. Gurney Evans, minister of mines and natural resources, said the average daily June production of 16,703 barrels was slightly higher than May's 16,222 barrels, although the total for the 30-day month of 501,080 barrels was down slightly from the 515,279 barrels produced in May.

Wells capable of production (as opposed to those actually producing during June numbered 876, compared with 873 in May. Mr. Evans said five new wells were brought in during the month and two former producers were abandoned.

sation: "The poor girl doesn't have much of a life," he mourned. They even think for her—but I got ahead of them, at that."

It seems he had broached the subject to Mr. Diefenbaker first: Would it be possible to have a picture of his family taken with the Princess? After having the proposal whispered back and forth between dignitaries it appeared absolutely unthinkable—and a breach of royal manners as well. The final word was meant to be most discouraging.

But Pete, who had already shown off his prize herd, and had his pigs and horses appraised by the royal eye felt well acquainted and when the opportunity presented itself he asked the question direct.

The answer still makes Pete beam. "Why I'd be delighted," was the reply—and the picture was taken (the one most of us have seen in a variation of newspapers lately captioned 'Princess drops preliminaries', etc.)

After all, who can challenge the wish of a Princess?—The Northern Mail, The Pas, Man.

Gypsum was used 4,000 years ago by the Egyptians as wall plaster.

## Editorials from Canadian Weekly Newspapers

(These are not necessarily the views of the editor of this paper)

### The strike

(The Times, Kamsack, Sask.)

Kamsack has a stake in Northern Petroleum Corporation Limited.

The refinery here is a local industry of great importance to the community—as it has been for years. At the present time it employs about 50 persons who make their home in town, contributing to its social, civic and business welfare.

It is important to realize that it is the size of industry which, progressive towns desire very much to attract as they seek to expand—to provide jobs, to diversify the economy. This is of special significance in the agricultural province of Saskatchewan.

In fact, very few towns in this province—if any—have been as favored as Kamsack—in having an industry of this size and in obtaining it without almost endless work, granting of concessions and perhaps great expense. Certainly no other than a locally owned company would have established and maintained a refinery operation here.

Perhaps the town as a whole has not fully appreciated these facts, although many residents have been aware of them.

The people of Kamsack have a real interest in the strike at the refinery—that nothing should be placed ahead of the real welfare of the employers and the employees—in other words, of the community.

Residents should give the question serious thought. Their influence could have a distinct bearing on the course of events.

As more information becomes available, they should be able to decide whether the union demands are justifiable in whole or in part; whether it is true that the company cannot maintain its operations in Kamsack if more concessions are granted.

Nobody, surely—not the company, the employees nor the community—would wish to see the refinery closed down.

★ ★ ★

### It'll happen every time

(The Herald, Thamesville, Ont.)

"No sir," said Eustace Coleridge, "it's all wrong. What with the latest medical discoveries and the newest inventions, a man dies just through carelessness. Not for me. I'm going to watch my step, and live forever."

So—

He brushed his teeth twice daily with the right kind of toothpaste.

He had a complete physical examination every three months.

He always stayed inside when it rained.

He slept with the windows open.

He stuck to his diet—with plenty of proteins and fresh vegetables.

He had his tonsils taken out and traded in several worn-out glands.

He played golf, but never more than 18 holes at a time.

He took ocean trips, but only when the weather was good.

He never smoked, drank, or lost his temper.

He wore arch preservers.

He never worked under a strain or drove himself.

He never worried.

The funeral of the late Eustace Coleridge will be held next Monday afternoon. He is survived by 18 specialists, four health institutes, six gymnasiums, and numerous manufacturers of antiseptic appliances and sanitary foods.

(He had forgotten about driving too fast.)

★ ★ ★

### The money bvlaw

(The News-Optimist, North Battleford, Sask.)

North Battleford burgesses last week gave City Council an overwhelming vote of confidence at the polls. The City Fathers have been given the go ahead signal on a \$90,000 expenditure for the reconstruction of Railway Avenue. The total cost of the project will be \$213,000 with the Government of Saskatchewan providing the balance from its funds.

Although the City of North Battleford has one of the finest business sections of any community its size in Western Canada, its main approach, Railway Avenue, has for a number of years because of its poor condition given a bad impression on entering the city. The City must use provincial government money available for Railway Avenue by March 31, 1960. Council needed the approval of the burgesses so that a storm sewer project could be started this year and road construction work be undertaken next year.

We congratulate the City Council on the vote of confidence given the project and the burgesses on their faith in this city's future. Their approval at the polls is a forward step in the rapid expansion and progress of Saskatchewan's Fastest Growing City.—L.C. —The News-Optimist, North Battleford, Sask.





### 12 Soldiers granted Canadian Citizenship — in Germany

As they recited the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty The Queen, "I solemnly swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance . . .," twelve soldiers serving with Canada's NATO brigade in Germany became new citizens of Canada.

The group of eleven bandmen and one armoured corps trooper, all of Dutch birth, were granted Canadian citizenship at a special Canadian Citizenship Court convened for the occasion by the senior legal advisor of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, Major Frederick Bickell of Winnipeg.

Prior to the presentations of certificates of citizenship by Brigadier Donald C. Cameron of Alexandria, Ont., commander of the Canadian land formation, Major open and explained the nature of Bickell declared the special court its proceedings. He stated that the court, created by the Parliament of Canada under authority of the Citizenship and Immigration Act, was unique in that it permitted the granting of Canadian citizenship while sitting on foreign soil.

Proceedings were carried out exactly the same manner as in

Canadian courts. The twelve new Canadians, five of whom had previous service with the Dutch army, renounced former nationality and swore their oath of new allegiance to the Queen and Canada.

As he presented the soldiers with certificates of citizenship, Brigadier Cameron reminded them of the solemn step they had taken. He stated, "I am honored to have been given the privilege of participation in this ceremony. I congratulate you personally on behalf of the Canadian Army. But I would remind you not to forget your native Holland with which your new country has such very close and personal ties."

With the exception of L/Cpl. Louis Roe who has made Ottawa his Canadian home, and is a member of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, all of the new citizens are members of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry band. All of them have served in the Canadian Army from three to six years. Before returning to Europe with the brigade last fall the bandmen were stationed in Calgary.

In addition to Brig. Cameron and Major Bickell, the special

citizenship court included Capt. Tom MacDonald of Winnipeg and Warrant Officer, Class One, Raymond A. Eberts of Lindsay, Ont.

The soldiers who received Canadian citizenship were from left to right: Band Sergeants Eddy Egen Bayens; Johannes Diedrich Buys; Lourens De Leeuw; Adrianus Johannes Jozephus Deverroom; Marinus Schipper; Johannes Cornelis Schollmeyer; Brig. Cameron; Major Bicknell; Johannes Franciscus Maria Hermans; Theodorus Hendrik Van Der Linden; Band Corporal Andries Christian Van Der Straten; Band Sergeants Adrianus Wilhelmus Van Lieshout; Hendrick Zandboer, all of Calgary and L/Cpl. Louis Emil Roe of Ottawa.

### Railroad crossing accidents

Collisions between automobiles and railroad trains cost several thousands of lives annually, warns the Health League of Canada. The national death toll from these accidents during last year probably was much greater than that from polio or any childhood contagious disease.

Many of us cross several railroad tracks each day in driving to and from work or on business. Unless a train is coming, we may not be required legally to take cautious action such as we must take at a traffic stop sign. Thus a subtle hazard develops that makes us become more and more lax when approaching railroad crossings. Observations show that some drivers make no attempt whatever to learn whether a train is coming, and others are so tardy in their watchfulness that they couldn't possibly stop if a train were at hand.

Check your driving. Many people become involved in accidents because they feel "it can't happen to me." Obviously, the person who is lax in watchfulness when approaching a railroad crossing throws his life into the hands of circumstance, for a collision can happen to him. The safe course is to build a regular habit pattern of care in approaching railroad crossings. This means that the driver forces himself to slow down as he approaches the

crossing, observes whether the warning signal is operating, and looks both ways to determine whether a train is approaching.

When such precautions become ingrained into his driving, he may be confident that "it won't happen to him."

### Insects destroying plant

Insects have been ravaging Mrs. Bill Scott's Virginia Creeper so she sent a sample to the University of Saskatchewan. The extension horticulturist, D. R. Robinson advised that the insect doing the damage was the grape leaf hopper, a small yellowish colored insect.

He also sent along control measures for the pest and, for the benefit of any others who may have been bothered by the species, here is what you do:

"Spray both sides of the leaves thoroughly with DDT (4a,b) as soon as the creeper is well leafed out and again during mid-July or whenever leaf-hoppers become abundant. Community action is desirable, the leaflet states.—The Post, Kinistino, Sask.

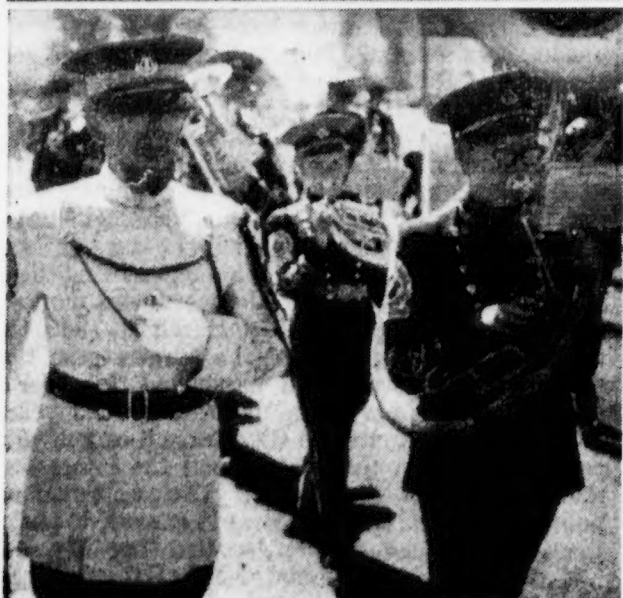
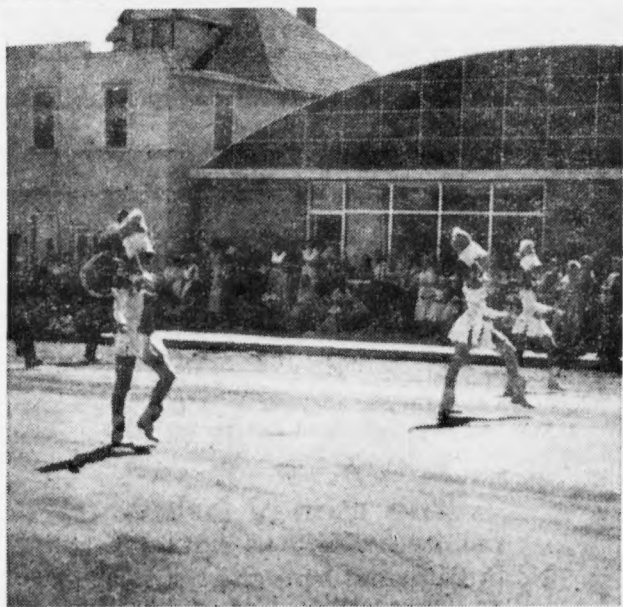
### VISION

With normal vision, a person in an airplane 1,000 feet in the air can see about 39 miles if visibility is unlimited.



**CAMERA COVERAGE ON CONCERT** — Below three of the majorettes with the North Battleford City Kinsmen Band march past a group of admiring spectators in the demonstration of precision drill given before the band's performance in the Exhibition Stadium on July 30. At bottom: Bandmaster Norm Lehman leads his young musicians along Fourth Avenue East, toward the Stadium. Picture at right: J. C. Adair, editor of the Eatonia Enterprise and leader of that town's fine band, gives wrapt attention to the performance of the North Battleford group. —Clarion photos.

(The Clarion, Kindersley, Sask.)



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#### FINISH 187th MILE OF PAVING TO EDMONTON

Working in ideal construction weather, crews completed the 187th mile of hardtop between Grande Prairie and Edmonton Aug. 18, leaving less than one hundred miles of gravel between the two points.—The Herald Tribune, Grande Prairie, Alberta.

#### Department of National Health and Welfare appoints consultant in Hospital Accounting

The appointment of Robert M. Clements as Consultant in Hospital Accounting to the Department of National Health and Welfare was announced recently by the minister, the Honourable J. Waldo Monteith. Mr. Clements will serve

as advisor on accounting problems in connection with federal participation in the hospital insurance program and will be available on a consultant basis, to assist provincial governments with hospital accounting problems.

Mr. Clements, who is 42, was born in Calgary, Alberta. He attended public school and collegiate in Regina, and served with a company of chartered accountants in Regina from 1935 to 1937. He was on the staff of the provincial auditor of Saskatchewan from 1937 to 1942. He served in the Canadian army (artillery) in Canada, England and Northwest Europe from 1942 to 1945, when he returned to Saskatchewan where he became hospital accountant with the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan. In 1956 he accepted the position of consultant to the Manitoba Hospital Rate Board, and served as Director of Finance during the inaugural period of the Manitoba Hospital Services Plan.

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## FALL FASHION REPORT

by JEAN MILLER

After the great upheaval caused by the chemise, fashion seems to be settling down to its function of producing becoming and beautiful clothes—with the chemise influence continuing in easier fit and graceful fluid lines.

A modified form of the trapeze line appears in coats, suits and a few dresses. The newest shape in fashion, the Directoire, raises the waistline, emphasizes the bosom and is particularly charming in late-day dresses.

Fabrics and colors were never lovelier. Purple is high fashion, followed by soft avocado greens, taupe-browns, rich reds and strong blues—and of course black, which is perennially smart. There is a fascinating variety of weaves and textures in beautiful new wools—looped, brushed or velvety for coats and suits—sleek or feather-weight for dresses. The big news is printed wool and wool jersey in every possible pattern and glowing jewel tones.

#### Coats—

Slim and wrapped (or buttoned). Often lavishly trimmed with fox, mink or beaver. Fur collars are very smart again and so becoming with the sleek surface of wool broadcloth or velour.

Trapeze—slender through the shoulders and bust—flaring out in controlled fullness. Fashion's favorite fabrics in this line are wools with surface effects—looped boucles and brushed surfaces.

Scythe—A development of the chemise—flat in front, with back fullness below the shoulders, tapering to a narrow hem. This line is most often interpreted in soft, pliable wool velours.

#### Suits—

Boxy straight jackets cropped at the hip-bone or (even newer) at the waistline, over slim skirts in an infinite variety of wool fabrics, from tweed to doeskin.

Trapeze—short, shaped, but unfitted jackets over flaring, or pleated skirts (a la Dior). Very young. Hopsacking or wollens with a hand-woven effect adapt admirably to this silhouette.

Walker—long seven-eighths jacket, trapeze or scythe-shaped, over a slim skirt. The coat can be worn separately over slim dresses. While coat and skirt are of the same fabric—usually a bulky but light woolen—another possibility is a dress of sheer wool challis under the seven-eighths coat lined with the same colorful fabric as the dress.

#### Dresses—

Chemise continuing in fashion but less extreme. Beltless or belted

lightly at the hips or falling straight with a flounce or pleats above the knee. Wonderful in wool jersey or feather-weight tweed or plaid.

Blouson chemise—loose unfitted bodice blousing over a slim skirt—many in flower printed light-weight wool.

Jacket dresses—wonderfully versatile with the little cover up jacket—mostly slim with short jackets in soft plain or printed wool for day or cocktail wear.

Directoire—slim or loose fitting below a high waistline, set just below the bosom. For late-day wear the directoire fashion often shows a very low-cut neckline, with short, draped, or long tight sleeves. Wool crepe is the acme of fashion for late day wear.

Hats—bigger, beautiful, and more important looking in velvets, soft furry felts, fur and feathers.

Newest shapes are the Directoire-inspired bonnet, with a plain or bloused crown; casual, becoming Cloche shapes; high straight Toques, and Casques—deep-fitting rounded or cone shaped. Cocktail hats are fabulous in jeweled velvet or lavish with frothing ostrich feathers—enchantingly feminine.

#### Province scores in short-term market

The Manitoba government took advantage of the adequate supply of short-term money over the past few weeks to sell privately about \$21,500,000 worth of treasury debentures at "very favorable costs."

Premier Duff Roblin, Manitoba's provincial treasurer, said \$7,760,000 worth of one-year debentures were sold; \$10,500,000 worth of two-year debentures and \$3,200,000 worth that mature in four years. Interest coupons ranged from 1½ to three percent, with the effective cost to the Province, calculating discounts, ranging from 2.9 to 3.88 percent.

Mr. Roblin said the very nature of the offers did not lend themselves to tender-calling. He explained that recently banks and individual investors appeared to have had much short-term money available, and as a result good terms for the purchase of Manitoba debentures were offered to the treasury. The better offers were accepted.

Some 200 species of pollinating weeds, flowers, trees and grasses combine to make summer miserable for hay fever sufferers.



## Delightfully different!

If you bake at home these delicately flavoured, egg finger rolls will add sparkle to your entertaining. Made with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast they are a success every time. Serve them often!

#### EGG FINGER ROLLS

1. Measure into a bowl  
¾ cup lukewarm water  
Stir in  
2 teaspoons granulated sugar  
Sprinkle with contents of  
2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast  
Let stand 10 mins. THEN stir well.  
Stir in  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 cup once-sifted all-purpose flour  
and beat until smooth and elastic. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until spongy—about ½ hr.
2. Cream in a large bowl  
½ cup butter or margarine  
Blend in  
½ cup granulated sugar  
Add, one at a time, beating well after each addition  
8 egg yolks  
Stir in yeast mixture and  
2½ cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour
3. Turn out on floured board; knead until elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 hr.
4. Punch down dough. Turn out on floured board; knead until smooth. Divide into 3 equal portions; shape each into a 12" roll. Cut each roll into 12 equal pieces and form into fingers about 4" long. Arrange, well apart, on greased cookie sheets. Grease tops. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about ¾ hr. Brush tops with 1 slightly-beaten egg white combined with 2 tbsps. water. Bake in moderately hot oven 375°, 10 to 12 mins. Yield—3 doz.





## ACME

The October meeting of the Active Sewing Circle will be held at the home of Jean Brown. Pat Rosenke and Dulcey Tyess will serve. All members please bring your ticket stubs.

Mrs. Art Wiebe has a carrot grown in her garden 12 inches long weighing 2½ lbs. and is

3½ inches in diameter at the thickest part.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Klassen spent a few days visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jack Davies and family at McBride, B.C.

### GEORGE C. MacKAY

An Acme and district resident for more than 35 years, George Christopher MacKay, 73, died in General hospital on

Thursday.

Born in Scotland, he moved to Strathmore in 1912 and in 1921 settled in the Acme district. Serving overseas during the first world war, George was a member of Canadian Legion No. 76, Acme. He was also one of the original Wheat Pool members.

Surviving are one sister Mrs. Mary Sutherland, Vancouver, and one sister and a brother

in Scotland.

Rev. Dr. R. E. Pow will conduct funeral services at Acme United Church Monday at 2:30 p.m. with interment to follow in Acme cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Wakelyn of Seattle were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Moore.

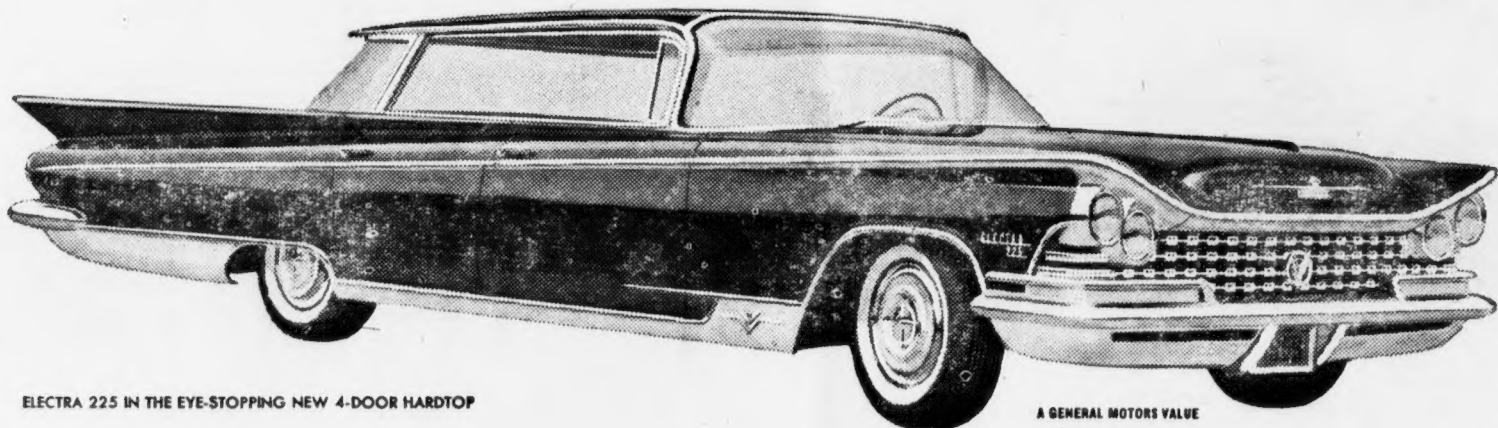
Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Stark of

Tampa, Florida are visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wheeler.

Mr. R. J. Corcoran of Red River, Wyoming, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Belger of Portland, Ore. and Mr. R. A. Corcoran of Missoula, Montana were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Evans and with other relatives and friends.

# ON DISPLAY TODAY, BUICK '59

# THE CAR

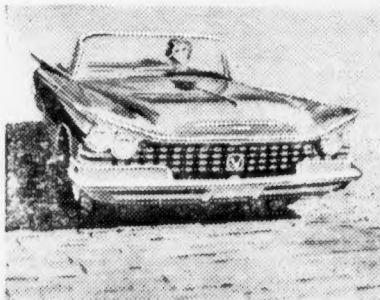


ELECTRA 225 IN THE EYE-STOPPING NEW 4-DOOR HARDTOP

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

Here it is . . . and now you know! Know why we have called this *THE CAR*. Know that a new generation of great Buicks is truly now here. From just this one view you can see that here is not just *new* design . . . but splendidly *right* design for this day and age. A car that is lean and clean and stunningly low . . . and at the same time great in headroom and legroom, easy to get into or out of. And when you see your Buick Dealer and walk the

whole wonderful way around this Buick, you'll know still more how *right* all this is. From anywhere you look, here is a classic modern concept that is Buick speaking a new language of today. A language of fine cars priced within the reach of almost anyone. A language of quality and comfort and quiet pride of ownership . . . a language of *performance satisfactions* without equal. See BUICK '59: *THE CAR* on display at your local Buick dealer's.



**THE LOOK.** It's a clean, lean, new kind of fine-car look. Fresh. Crisp. Splendid. It's a look that proclaims your good taste to the whole wide world. The look of the best-engineered, best-manufactured Buick ever built . . . and the most excitingly beautiful design in Buick's nearly 60 proud years.



**THE ACTION.** Get the feel of thrifty new Wildcat engine. New Equipoise ride . . . fin-cooled rear brakes and aluminum front brakes . . . constant-speed electric windshield wipers. New Easy Power Steering.\* New automatic transmissions.\* New conditioned air.



**THE QUALITY.** Buick quality to the core, new super-quiet bodies by Fisher—and there just isn't anything better. New Magic Mirror finishes stay almost everlastingly fresh. New interior decor throughout. Safety Glass everywhere. A new hardtop design—closest ever to having *no* top. New portable transistor radio.\* New convenience adds to pleasure everywhere you turn! Yours to test, yours to savor—the look, the action, the quality of the magnificent new Buick for 1959. If you know cars—and if we know *you*—*THE CAR* is your car!

\*Optional at extra cost on certain models.

A NEW CLASS OF FINE CARS WITHIN REACH OF 2 OUT OF 3 NEW CAR BUYERS

# LE SABRE INVICTA ELECTRA

M 159D

The thriftiest Buick

The most spirited Buick

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